

Loss of the steamer City of Wheeling at Pomeroy.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening, the beautiful steamer City of Wheeling, Capt. Orr, of Cincinnati, was wrecked at this place. As she left her wharf, a large raft was passing down the river. Being under full headway, and endeavoring to avoid the raft, she was inadvertently thrown upon the rocks on the Ohio side, about two lengths above the wharf. The shock was so sudden and severe that the cables attached to the coal-floats were broken in an instant, and the float, which was a hundred yards up stream, the hold was soon filled with water and the steamer settled upon the rocks—the water covering her lower decks.

No person was injured. A short time after this, the steamer Grand Turk, past by, taking the passengers of the City of Wheeling.

The freight consisted chiefly of Hams and Bacon—about one hundred and fifty tons in all—most of which will be saved, slightly damaged. The machinery will also be saved, which is valued at \$7,000. The boat was built three years ago, at a cost of \$40,000. At the time of the accident, she was valued at \$30,000. Only about \$5,000 insured.

We regret the loss of this beautiful steamer, particularly at this time: as it was the only one of its class which had not ceased running for the present season.

SAVED HIS HONOR.—We are no apologist for a mob law. It is always wrong, when a legal remedy is within reach. Yet there are instances of wrong, insult, oppression, and outrage which the law is slow to reach, and which stir the blood, and bring upon the perpetrator summary punishment. And although some legal statute may have been violated, all right-minded citizens justify and highly approve the course of those who administer the punishment. Although the safety of society depends upon obedience to law, as a general rule, yet there are exceptions—rare, indeed; yet prompted by generous and manly sympathy with the oppressed.

An instance of this kind occurred last week at the upper end of town. A wretched named Cross, who keeps a miserable drinking shop, in violation of corporation and state law, and common decency, had been in the habit of enticing young men into his den who were endeavoring to reform, and boasting of his wickedness. Last week, the wife of one of his victims called on him, and begged that he would sell her husband some liquor—told him that her family were in starving condition—that they had neither food nor money—that her husband had spent all for drink. The wretched fellow replied that he would sell liquor to whom he pleased, and whenever he pleased. He then commenced the most vile and filthy abuse of the woman—calling her a strumpet, and ordering her to leave his premises. The woman left, and informed her husband of the treatment she had received. He then accompanied by about thirty of his acquaintances, the brother visited the wretched den, and informed Cross of their intention to compel him to cease selling liquor. He asked a gun to defend himself. The crowd knocked his windows to pieces, smashed Cross, and then destroyed all the liquor about his establishment.

After this, they visited another establishment, kept by a German named Miller, and without resistance, quietly emptied three or four barrels of whisky. They visited a third establishment, but soon left on account of the popular condition of the proprietor's wife.

In the company were a few who had been in the habit of drinking pretty freely. Nearly all were industrious working-men and mechanics, and none, we believe, have been known as "temperance fanatics." Bowed by the story of a woman's wrongs, the generous impulses of their nature prompted them to become her avengers.

We understand that prosecutions are about to be commenced against the parties for riot. Is there a lawyer in Pomeroys so lost to every principle of honor, as to undertake the dirty office of prosecutor? If so, we promise him sufficient notoriety.

We understand that it is the intention of the good citizens of Pomeroys, if these men are punished to commence prosecutions immediately against several who have been violating the law, and that evidence is accumulating—volunteered by drinking men.

If prosecutors wish to try their strength here, let them undertake to prosecute these men.

COURT OR COMMON PLEAS.—We are indebted to Rodney Downing, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the following synopsis of the business transacted at the recent term, ending on Saturday last:

The whole number of cases on the docket at the beginning of the term was 186. Of these, 105 were continued to 11 dismissed, 26 judgments rendered, and 1 judgment reversed. There were but two jury trials—both for slander. One, we have reported at length—the other was a suit originating at a trial before a magistrate, in which under our present code, interested parties were permitted to testify. After the trial, one party charged the other with perjury—hence this slander suit. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding \$5 damages. We have forgotten the names of the parties. Among the dismissed cases, were two petitions for divorce.

Among the illegal gentlemen present from a distance, we noticed Messrs. Wick, Jewett, and Knowlton of Athens; Perry and Nash, of Gallipolis; Nye and Rhodes, of Marietta, and others.

The next term of Court will be held in November.

REWARD AND THIEVES ABOUT.—Our citizens had better look well to their locks and bolts, and weapons of defense. The claims of J. M. Low, residing at Pomeroy, were broken open night before last, and robbed of every thing valuable to be found there. If these provisions have any will they will keep away from our houses for, in the first place, we haven't much there to steal, and in the second place, we consider ourselves a good body and should not hesitate an instant to shoot any one who may find about our premises after dark.

WANTED TO GO TO JAIL.—A young Irish girl, good-looking, and tolerably well-dressed, made an urgent appeal to our sister yesterday morning for admission into the prison. She said she had been guilty of every thing that was wicked, and she was sure they would let her out. She wept and begged for some time, but the hard-hearted jailer refused her admittance. She was evidently a victim of monomania.

THE SCAMPER J. C. FARMER.—Scamperdom on the upper Ohio will perhaps learn after a few more exposures, to treat passengers with a less common civility. If not, our columns shall always be open to expose their cruelty.

Mr. J. J. Terrence, a highly respectable citizen

zen of this county, informs us that he paid his passage on board the steamer J. C. Farmer, at Cincinnati, for Coalport. He selected his state-room, and had his baggage placed in it. Soon after, he found his state-room occupied by others. He spoke to the clerk twice on the subject, and was twice promised another berth; but when he wished to retire, the clerk could not be found. It was said he was playing cards in the upper part of the boat, called Texas. A friend among the passengers leaving at Maysville furnished him a berth. Among the passengers were three cabin and three deck shipped for this point. For the sake of accommodation, they all agreed to get off at Coalport, although five had shipped to Pomeroys. When they arrived at Coalport, they were all ready to go ashore, but the BOAT DID NOT LAND. The coal-floats were shoved out from shore so far that the passengers could not possibly have landed in safety, and no effort was made to land them. They were not landed at Coalport, either, but were taken five miles above and there put on board a coal-float, and left to float down. This was Wednesday morning last, before daylight. It was quite cold and damp, and one of the passengers was a female, in delicate health.

Such outrageous conduct should not be tolerated. We call upon the press along the Ohio river to condemn it and let all the traveling community avoid the boat. The names of the persons given us are: STOCKDALE, Captain; STOCKDALE, Clerk; GEO. PEPPERS, Mate.

SENT TO JAIL.—John Allenworth and a young man named Gaskill were arrested on Saturday while engaged in a pugilistic encounter on the street. The first named was sent to jail—the other was freed.

DRUNK.—A poor fellow, staggering along the street last Sunday, under a heavy load, fell off the Coalport bridge. He had not been very drunk, his neck would have been broken. But he was not much hurt.

SLANDER SUIT.—We happened in the court-house on Wednesday last, during the progress of the suit of Dr. Pangburn against Dr. H. C. Waterman, although previous to our entering the court-room, we knew nothing of the pendency of the suit. The action was brought, as appeared by the evidence, at the instance of Mr. Lewis Anderson, who was the principal witness for the prosecution. The circumstances, as near as we could gather them from the evidence, were as follows:

Lewis Anderson being a candidate for the State Senate, came into this neighborhood on an electioneering tour, about the time our last county fair was in progress. A report gained circulation, and was pretty generally believed, that he was not as sober as a candidate for Senator should have been. This may have been caused by his naturally swaggering, brawling, disagreeable manners, or it may have been that he did not drink enough water with his whisky.

At all events, such a report was in circulation, and reached Mr. Anderson's ears. Seeing Dr. Waterman, on the fair grounds, he hailed him, and accused him of circulating the report, which Dr. denied. He then accused the Know Nothings, in general of the slander (?), and the conversation turned upon Know Nothingism. In the heat of the conversation, Dr. Waterman stated that Dr. Pangburn had taken the obligations of the Know Nothings, and then had left the Order and revealed their secrets, and that he was a perjured man. This declaration seemed to please the candidate for Senator exceedingly. Here was a chance to breed a quarrel between two neighbors—perhaps to cause a fight, or a lawsuit, and nothing is more grateful to a mischief-maker than to aid in getting up quarrels. He immediately called to some bystanders to note what was said, asked the name of one he did not know, with a view of making a witness of him, and immediately threatened Mr. Waterman with a suit, saying, "If Dr. Pangburn is anything like the man I take him to be, this will not be the last of it." He then, we presume, sought out Dr. P. and persuaded him to bring this action for slander, and when the trial came on, was promptly on hand to testify in the case. Such a man is Lewis Anderson.

After the evidence was concluded, the counsel declined arguing the case, and the Judge charged the jury that to constitute perjury, it was necessary that a man should swear falsely, when upon oath, administered by a duly qualified court or officer, that to violate an obligation taken in a secret society, or administered by an unauthorized person, was not perjury in the eyes of the law. Therefore, if the defendant, when he charged the plaintiff with perjury, so qualified it, as that those who heard him, make the charge, understood it to consist simply in his having violated an obligation taken in a K. N. lodge, they could not find him guilty of slander, in having accused the plaintiff of perjury, because the act charged was not legal perjury.

The jury, after retiring a short time, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty—no cause of action."

The prosecution gave notice of an appeal. Mr. Anderson would do well to go home and stay there. If he cannot go through our county without making mischief, the fewer his visits here the better for all concerned—except the lawyers.

IF DR. PANGBURN is as sensible a man as we have taken him to be, he will give no further heed to the counsels of such men as Mr. Anderson, discontinue his action, settle his difficulty with his neighbor, and hereafter live in peace with all around him. He will find it a great deal cheaper, and far more pleasant.

A CONCERT.—Some weeks since, we published a statement relative to the melancholy occurrence which resulted in the death of young Wilson, of Rutland township, on Sunday, May 4th, in which were one or two slight inaccuracies, which we are requested to correct.

The gun with which Wilson was shot was in the hands of Logan, instead of being in his own, as stated. The ball entered his right breast, instead of his left. Wilson was about 20 years of age, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Logan is now, and has been for some time living in the family of Wilson's father. Wilson's parents and friends feel perfectly satisfied, as we are informed, that the shooting was entirely accidental, and are grieved at hearing reports

in circulation, seriously affecting the character of Logan—intimations that Wilson was killed in a quarrel, and that Logan had murdered him. The young men had been on friendly terms, and nothing had occurred to cause such suspicion.

As soon as Logan's gun was discharged, he dropped it on the ground, where it was found about 9 feet from Wilson's body. Wilson was in the act of loading his own gun when the ball pierced his body, and he fell upon his gun. It is said that he never breathed after he fell.

We cannot refrain from a few words of advice. This melancholy occurrence happened on the Sabbath, when young men could be better employed than in gunning. It is not only dangerous to be shooting on a day when every body is a leisure, and when there is no telling who may be passing; but it is a violation of all law—human and divine, and is a great annoyance to those who desire to worship on that day. We have heard frequent complaints of Sunday shooting, from various parts of the country. Again: gunners cannot be too careful, in handling a loaded gun, to know that the muzzle is not pointed toward any object they do not wish to shoot, while they are arranging the cap. Guns—the best of them—go off prematurely sometimes.

VISIT FROM ERRORS.—On Wednesday last, we had a visit from Gen. Holcom, of the Gallop Journal, and also from SAMUEL NASH, Esq., whom we have always associated with the editorial department of the Gallop Journal. They were both here attending court. The General looks rather too fat and good-natured to command the "five regiments," or to do the fighting which will be expected of him during the coming Campaign. Perhaps, however, he consoles himself with the reflection that his adversaries will not pursue him into the "rural district" where he is located. Samuel looks as pleasant and good-natured, as though he had just returned from a visit up Kanawha. "Good boy," Samuel. Success to you, General.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE. We are extremely obliged to the publishers for the back numbers, which have been duly received, together with that for June. This Magazine is one of the best, if not the best, of all things considered, which we receive. In the first place, it is the cheapest of its class—\$2.00 for a single subscription—(the others are \$3.00); next, its corps of editors and contributors embrace most of the first-class lady writers of the country; next, its fashion-plates, and instructions in all kinds of fancy needle-work are features not equalled by any, in our way of thinking. But, then, let every body consult his own taste in selecting a magazine. They all have their merits, and what suits one may not another.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The June number is received. We think the new publisher—Watson & Co.—are improving it somewhat. We always liked it, but, if we mistake not, its pages give evidence of greater care in selections, &c. Success attend it.

POMEROY ROLLING MILL AND SPINE MILL.—In conversation with the Superintendent of the Rolling Mill, (Mr. Jennings) the other day, we learned that this mill is now manufacturing one hundred tons of iron per week. The addition built last year is 100 by 50 feet, and contains four new puddling furnaces. Mr. Taylor, former foreman has removed to Wheeling, and is now engaged as Superintendent. His place is supplied here by Mr. Davis—a young man well and favorably known here. Mr. Jennings succeeds Judge Heckard.

The new Spike Mill on the same grounds, is owned by Messrs. Porter, Kolf & Sweet, and is intended for the manufacture of Railroad spikes, principally. These gentlemen have several other mills in operation at various points, two at Pittsburgh, two at Richmond, Va., one at Montreal, and one at Boston. The latter one is about to be removed to this place. They are manufacturing nearly all the Railroad spikes used in the United States, and they pronounce these manufactured here superior to all others. For some reason, Pomeroys iron has always bore a high reputation, which manufacturers usually attribute to the superior quality of our coal for manufacturing purposes. The machinery connected with this mill is extremely simple, and yet wonderfully perfect. We strolled in there the other day, and although we comprehended the entire action of the machinery in an instant, we stood gazing for an hour at the ease and precision of every movement. Or the quantity of spikes manufactured here we have no accurate knowledge.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Ohio State Republican Convention, assembled yesterday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Columbus, at 11 o'clock. The attendance was very large and respectable.

Hon. David Fisher, of Hamilton county, was chosen President Pro Tem, and H. Baldwin and J. K. Green temporary Secretaries.

The following committees each consisting of one person from each Congressional District, were chosen:

Committee on Credentials.—Arthur Hill, B. H. Johnson, Felix Marsh, R. S. Kyle, W. E. Rose, G. H. Puntney, E. F. Drake, S. S. Hinkle, C. S. Smead, W. G. Gephart, J. M. Dana, N. Franklin, J. J. Penfield, Josiah Locke, J. C. Davis, D. Applegate, Israel Taylor, J. E. Wharton, S. P. Carlson, A. D. Webb, A. G. Decker.

Committee on Permanent Organization.—Thos. Spooner, John A. Garley, Wm. B. Chief, W. H. Harper, Wm. Becker, Dr. S. H. Chase, A. P. Russell, J. Dovel, E. Sillings, R. S. Sileo, J. Piley, John A. Sinner, J. R. Harner, Dr. L. F. Edwards, Cyrus Prentiss, Thos. Bolton, J. J. Ellwell, Van Brown.

Committee on Resolutions.—F. H. Sturck, C. B. Smith, Samuel Craighead, L. B. Brown,

A. S. Linn, C. F. Campbell, W. H. P. Denny, J. R. Hubbell, J. J. Williams, H. B. Neal, N. H. Van Vorhes, R. P. Lumber, T. S. Butler, F. D. Kimball, M. Walker, D. Green, B. R. Cowan, Dr. Ashman, R. P. Spalding, R. W. Taylor, J. Cautel.

Caleb B. Smith was called to the stand, and made one of his powerful addresses, at the conclusion of which the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Convention again convened, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported:

President.—O. P. Brown, of Portage.

Vice Presidents.—1st district—Mr. Hausack of Hamilton; 2d Mr. Johnson of Hamilton; 3d David Henton of Butler; 4th George Burgess of Miami; 5th John Hardy, 6th G. Dunham; 7th R. C. Corwin; 8th J. B. Underwood; 9th Moses H. Kidley; 10th E. Night; 11th N. H. Van Vorhes; 12th Wm. Denison; 13th J. J. Penfield; 14th Cyrus Solink; 15th Paul Weibrey; 16th Iserel Green; 17th Gen. Ford; 18th Dr. U. Upson; 19th Dr. J. H. Vincent; 20th W. T. John; 21st Samuel Stokely.

Secretaries.—Hiram Baldwin, J. K. Green, Wm. B. Allison, J. S. Herrick, R. C. Wilson; Mr. Campbell, of Brown county.

Report was unanimously approved, and the usual rules for action of such bodies were adopted.

The President, Mr. Brown, made an appropriate speech in taking the chair.

The Committee on Resolutions reported:

1. Resolved, That the Constitutional Government of the United States was formed by our Fathers, to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and posterity.

2. Resolved, That the people of Ohio are determined to uphold the national Government so that the "blessings of liberty" may be perpetuated.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States guarantees to Senators and Representatives in Congress "freedom of speech," and any violation of this sacred guaranty should receive the emphatic denunciation of every American citizen.

4. Resolved, That the recent outrage on the floor of the United States Senate upon the Hon. Chas. Sumner, a staunch and noble defender of the principles of freedom, by Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, is an act of atrocity which we unqualifiedly condemn.

5. Resolved, That Kansas is entitled to Freedom from Slavery as her birth-right, and that Congress ought to recognize her free Constitution, and admit her into the Confederacy as a Free State, without delay.

6. Resolved, That we can only expect to stop the hand of the ruffian, and extinguish the torch of the incendiary, in the border land by making a radical change in the administration of the General Government, and to this great end we will direct our whole energies in the ensuing contest.

7. Resolved, That Congress has power under the Constitution to prohibit slavery in the territories, and that such power ought to be exercised in regard to all territory now belonging to, or hereafter to be acquired by the United States.

8. Resolved, That we commend the foregoing principle to the cordial support of all good citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, and hereby declare that the great and only issue to be determined by the ensuing Presidential campaign is, whether "Freedom be national and Slavery sectional, or Slavery be national and Freedom sectional."

During the reading of the resolutions Judge Spaulding was frequently interrupted with tremendous cheering. They were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. The names of the following gentlemen were submitted:

George Hoadley, Hamilton county; O. Bowen, Marion county; C. B. Goddard, Muskingum county. 309 votes were cast; necessary a choice 150. Goddard had 127, Hoadley 95, Bowen 87.

Second ballot resulted in nearly the same figures.

Thomas Spooner, on behalf of the Hamilton county delegation, withdrew the name of Judge Hoadley, in order to hasten the choice.

The third ballot stood, Bowen, 167; Goddard, 132. Mr. Bowen was declared the candidate for the short term.

The Convention next voted for the long term of Supreme Judgeship. Josiah Scott, of Butler, and Milton Sullist, of Butler, were nominated. The ballot, Scott, 201; Sullist, 98. Scott was declared the candidate.

On motion, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Scott were declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

School Commissioner.—Messrs. Smith, of Franklin, Devel, of Marion, Canfield, of Medina, Hyle, of Franklin, McLeay, of —, were nominated. 236 votes were cast. Smith received 197; Devel 28; Canfield 49; Hyle 19; McLeay 7. On motion, Smith was declared the unanimous choice.

Commissioner of Public Works.—John Waddle, of Ross, Hovey, of Summit, Ackley, of Cuyahoga, Robert of Warren, Gates of Lorain, were nominated. 299 votes were cast. Waddle received 195, and on motion was declared the unanimous choice.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate six Senatorial Delegates.

While the nominations were being made, it was announced that a telegram had just been received from the Republican Convention, then in session, in Bloomington, Illinois. This dispatch was read by the chairman:

"To the President of the Ohio State Republican Convention:

The Delegates of the Free men of Illinois in Convention assembled send greeting to the Free men of Ohio. W. H. Bissell is nominated for Governor by the most enthusiastic acclamation. We have the largest Delegation Convention ever assembled in Illinois. Gen. Reeder and Mrs. Robinson are here, and have appeared before the public, greeted by the wildest applause. The excitement consequent upon the late outrage at Lawrence, is sweeping like wild-fire over the land.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE."

During the reading of the dispatch there was profound silence, but when the chairman had concluded there was a thrilling burst of applause. Three cheers, loud, stirring cheers, were given for Mr. Robinson.

On motion the Chairman was requested to respond to the Convention in Illinois. The response given was:

"Ohio to Illinois responds: The encouragement of the brilliant Bissell's nomination was received with tremendous cheers. The names of Reeder and Mrs. Robinson were greeted with three cheers from the

thousands assembled here. Judge Hunt and Gen. Lane are here and speak this evening. All in enthusiasm.

There were about forty persons nominated for Senatorial Delegates. There were 299 votes cast. On the first ballot Spooner of Hamilton, received 206; Spaulding of Cuyahoga, 185; Dennison of Franklin, 167; Paul of Deane, 164; Stone of Franklin, 154. Several others received a number of votes. The above five were declared elected. Perkins, of Trumbull, and Eckley, of Carroll, were then nominated. Eckley received 176; Perkins 119. Messrs. Spooner, Paul and Stone are for Chase; Dennison, Spaulding and Eckley for Fremont. Caleb B. Smith and Mr. Perkins were nominated as Presidential Electors, and unanimously elected by acclamation.

A motion that each delegate, in case of his inability to attend the convention, be empowered to appoint a delegate was carried.

A Committee, Messrs. Brown, (Chairman) Dennison and Baber, was chosen to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of as many as they may deem proper.

It was resolved that the Congressional District should nominate and report to the State Central Committee, Electors.

On motion, Messrs. Paul and Kimball were added to the Committee to appoint the State Central Committee.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Senator Wade for his manly course in the U. S. Senate, relative to the outrage upon Hon. Charles Sumner, and to L. D. Campbell, for introducing resolutions before the House relative to the same outrage.

The thanks of the Convention were returned to the officers of the day.

Adjourned sine die.

The action was very harmonious during the whole session, and the enthusiasm for the cause high.

Arrival of the Illinois.

NEW YORK, MAY 20.—The Illinois arrived at one o'clock with one million eight hundred thousand in gold, and six hundred and thirty passengers. She left Aspinwall on the 20th, and connected at the Isthmus with the Golden Gate.

The latter passed the Golden Gate on the 19th, bound up. The Steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 5th for San Juan to proceed to Panama in case of any disturbance at the former place. It was rumored at San Francisco that a large party, well armed, were going down in the Golden Gate to avenge the recent act at Panama. Dates from Washington Territory are to the 15th of April and from Oregon to the 26th.

In a fight with the Indians a portion of Ankeny's command and Captain Embree were killed.

The Republicans held a meeting at Sacramento on April 30th, and elected delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia.

Particulars of the accident on the Panama Railroad show that thirty more were killed than previously reported, and forty-seven wounded. Four additional deaths had taken place since the accident.

For the Telegraph.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A two day's TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING will be held at Rutland, on Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th of June, next, commencing at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

All the Divisions within a convenient distance, and the public in general are invited to attend. As marching in regular order is intended, the Divisions are requested to take their regiments with them.

The following speakers are expected to be present, and to address the meeting: JOHN R. WILLIAMS and H. F. MILLER.

Also the Hon. N. H. VAN VORHES, of Athens, will probably be present and deliver an address.

A beautiful grove has been selected for the meeting. On the Sabbath the audience will be furnished with refreshments in the grove.

COME ONE COME ALL.

H. HOLZ, N. STANBURY, Com. E. PAGE.

Rutland, O., May 26, 1856.

The Attack on Sumner by an Eye Witness.

Boston, May 30th.—Dr. Bunting of Montreal, Canada, sends a letter to the Evening Journal, that he was in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at the time of the assault upon Sumner. He says he saw Mr. Brooks approach Mr. Sumner not in front but at the side of his desk, and address some words to him in a low tone, and then at the moment Mr. S. raised his head, turning it aside to listen, he poured down on him blow after blow with the greatest rapidity.

Mr. Sumner struggled several times to rise from his seat, but he was evidently so much hemmed in as to be utterly incapable of rising until he had by a great effort torn the desk from its fastenings, and then pitched forward insensible on the floor.

While this was progressing, Mr. Keitt stood with one hand flourishing a large cane, and in the other holding a pistol behind him partly under the coat, but which Dr. S. saw distinctly projecting from between the flaps of his coat.

Dr. Bunting says he was from his position in the gallery, directly above the actors in the scene, enabled to see this very distinctly. During the assault, Mr. Douglas, he asserts, stood within five feet of Mr. Sumner with his hands in his pockets. Dr. B. assisted to dress Mr. Sumner's wounds.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis, May 28.—The St. Joseph correspondent of the Republican writes, that on the night of the 21st, the house of Jacob Friend, four miles from that place, was burned, together with his wife and five children. It is supposed they were murdered previous to burning the house, but all involved in mystery.

Friend was a peaceful and orderly man, and there is no reason to be assigned for the bloody deed.

The Republican also published the Constitution of Deseret, recently formed and ratified by the people at a general Convention at Salt Lake City, on the 6th of April.

It is exceedingly brief and plain. It says nothing about slavery, announces a free toleration of all religions, and makes no mention of polygamy.

A memorial was adopted asking admission into the Union, and Gen. Smith and John Taylor were appointed delegates to present it to Congress.

New York, May 29.—Judge Bronson writes to Augustus Schell, his alternate, that he will be unable to attend the Convention. He denounces any Congressional interference in the rights of Sovereign States, and to more than is absolutely necessary in Territories; and contends that the Missouri Compromise should not be restored, nor any

like means be adopted by Congress. With a good platform and a good man on it, he thinks all Democratic differences may be healed.

The call for an indignation meeting, growing out of the Sumner assault, is published this morning. Among the numerous signers are:—Luther Bradish, D. D. Field, W. C. Bryant, D. D. Lord, A. O. Kingsland, M. O'Brady, G. H. Marshall, Wm. Kent, S. Draper, B. F. Butler, A. Mann, Jr., and other prominent gentlemen, representing all parties.

A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, has been called for the same purpose, Saturday evening. Mayor Hall has consented to preside.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The steamer Union, of the Baltimore and Erie line, exploded her steam drum this morning, off New Castle, scalding eight persons. Engineer Wallace and many others are since dead. David Berry and Daniel Alexander are supposed to be fatally wounded. The colored cook was slightly injured. Three passengers also slightly hurt.

Five physicians came on board at New Castle to attend to the sufferers while the boat was being towed up to the city.

STRAUSBURG, May 29.—The Republican State Convention adjourned sine die last evening, after electing delegates to the National Convention, and passing resolutions condemning the Sumner assault—the outrage in Kansas and the assault at Washington upon Greeley.

The Abolition Convention was also in session yesterday, when speeches were made by Fred Douglass, Peter H. Clark, Lewis Tappan and others. It meets again to-day, when nominations will be made.

New York, May 29.—Millard Fillmore will have a brilliant reception when he arrives. Last night, delegates from all the Fillmore clubs in this city and Brooklyn, met and made extensive preparations for giving him an enthusiastic reception. One hundred guns are to be fired at the battery and one hundred in the park.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, after an interesting session of eleven days, yesterday concluded their labors, and adjourned. They disposed of all matters brought before them, and uniform harmony and urbanity characterized their deliberations.

CHICAGO, May 29.—We have dates from Fort Leavenworth